

has been recorded, and the first documented record for the province (published in outline in Collar *et al.* 1992, *Threatened Birds of the Americas*).

The birds were observed for approximately one hour, displaying and continuing to build a half-constructed nest. The nest was roughly 200 m from the edge of the village of San Miguel del Azuay, overhanging a small stream on the edge of primary forest, only 30 m from a regular crossing place used by local villagers. It was suspended 5 m above the water from the outer branches of a 20–25 m tall tree, being easily visible and unprotected by any vegetation. The nest itself was about 1 m long and made of loosely interwoven twigs (mostly 10–20 cm long), giving it an untidy appearance. The side entrance was only partially constructed. The nest and its site were typical of the species (Hilty & Brown 1986, *A Guide to the Birds of Colombia*). The only nest of the species which I have seen elsewhere (*O. c. coronatus* in Mexico 1991) was also in an open position and unprotected by vegetation.

During the hour-long observations, the female spent most of the time sitting in the nest, weaving new twigs into the structure. Occasionally she left the nest for a few minutes, returning with more twigs. The male was not observed helping with nest-building, but on several occasions was observed displaying to her. He would fly towards and around her, occasionally raising and lowering his crest, and sometimes hovering for very short periods in front of her. He would then return to perch on a nearby branch. Each period of display lasted for less than 30 seconds.

The area surrounding San Miguel del Azuay was surveyed for a week but only one pair of Royal Flycatchers was encountered. The subspecies is rare at other known sites (Collar *et al.*, *loc. cit.*), suggesting it is a low-density species. The low-lying humid forest to which it is confined now exists only in small isolated patches. *O. c. occidentalis* is therefore given the classification "Endangered" in the Red Data Book for the Americas (Collar *et al.* 1992, *loc. cit.*).

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Ecology Centre, The Science Complex,
University of Sunderland,
Sunderland SR1 3SD, U.K.

M. J. WHITTINGHAM

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MEASUREMENTS OF *DIOMEDEA EXULANS ANTIPODENSIS* AND
D. E. GIBSONI

The detailed standard measurements supporting the erection of these two subspecies of the Wandering Albatross (Robertson & Warham 1992. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 112: 74–81) were deliberately omitted from that paper as they were due to be published in a more general paper on the Wandering Albatrosses of Australia and New Zealand. Due to the

TABLE 1
Standard measurements of Wandering Albatrosses from New Zealand breeding locations. (Refer to annotations in Notes)

Note	Sex	Culmen length	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Mid-toe & Claw	Weight (kg)
<i>DISAPPOINTMENT ISLAND (AUCKLAND IS.)</i>							
a.	M	153.2 ± 3.66 [15]	673 ± 2.90 [3]	195 ± 5.00 [3]	119.1 ± 5.31 [3]	166.0 ± 8.19 [3]	7.37 ± 1.36 [3]
a.	F	146.7 ± 4.75 [13]	638 ± 12.60 [4]	187 ± 3.56 [4]	110.6 ± 4.06 [4]	157.2 ± 2.63 [4]	5.45 ± 0.73 [4]
<i>ADAMS ISLAND (AUCKLAND IS.)</i>							
b.	M&F	145.8 ± 4.96 [16]	645 ± 11.00 [16]		115.7 ± 4.25 [16]	162.0 ± 5.32 [16]	
c.	M	150.7 ± 3.36 [13]	660 ± 10.90 [11]	200 ± 6.56 [13]	116.6 ± 2.26 [13]	165.4 ± 4.42 [13]	6.65 ± 0.60 [13]
c.	F	146.4 ± 4.16 [13]	640 ± 12.20 [11]	193 ± 6.30 [13]	111.5 ± 2.16 [13]	157.2 ± 3.90 [13]	5.53 ± 0.39 [11]
<i>CAMPBELL ISLAND</i>							
d.	M&F	145.5 ± 5.46 [5]	645 ± 15.80 [4]	189 ± 7.42 [5]	112.7 ± 4.11 [4]		7.72 ± 0.61 [8]
e.	M&F	152.3 ± 5.17 [9]	657 ± 12.30 [9]	194 ± 4.90 [9]			6.88 ± 0.53 [2]
f.	M	150.4 ± 4.21 [8]	667 ± 15.70 [5]	207 ± 3.49 [5]	118.0 ± 3.66 [5]	167.5 ± 3.71 [5]	5.70 ± 0.62 [3]
f.	F	144.7 ± 2.91 [11]	650 ± 11.80 [6]	197 ± 5.85 [6]	113.0 ± 2.90 [6]	157.5 ± 3.70 [6]	
<i>ANTIPODES ISLAND</i>							
g.	M&F	146.0 ± 6.64 [9]	657 ± 9.80 [5]	193 ± 6.48 [9]	113.6 ± 5.08 [9]		7.36 ± 0.80 [8]
h.	M	148.1 ± 2.48 [8]	655 ± 18.10 [8]	203 ± 3.04 [8]	116.6 ± 3.46 [8]	176.6 ± 2.50 [8]	5.67 ± 1.03 [6]
h.	F	138.0 ± 4.98 [6]	625 ± 6.10 [5]	199 ± 6.69 [6]	108.7 ± 3.14 [6]	167.0 ± 7.67 [6]	7.46 ± 0.84 [10]
i.	M	151.0 ± 4.13 [54]	664 ± 7.80 [10]	191 ± 6.30 [10]	119.7 ± 3.10 [10]	167.2 ± 2.62 [10]	5.84 ± 0.45 [15]
i.	F	143.1 ± 3.97 [60]	643 ± 8.80 [15]	190 ± 7.43 [15]	113.4 ± 2.17 [15]	159.3 ± 4.11 [15]	

delay of this publication it seems prudent to present the material, identifiable to the breeding locations of these taxa referred to in Robertson & Warham (1992), in its own right.

Because the measurements, from both live birds and museum specimens, have been provided by a number of persons these are recorded separately and annotated with the type of specimen in the following notes which accompany Table 1. The authors wish to thank and acknowledge those persons other than themselves who provided material for this compilation.

NOTES. All measurements are in millimetres or kilogrammes as means ± 1 S.D.; sample sizes are in square brackets. (a) live birds measured by C. J. R. Robertson (CJRR). (b) live birds measured by B. D. Bell, R. Russ and CJRR. (c) live birds measured by CJRR. (d) skins measured by CJRR (Vienna, British Museum (BMNH), National Museum of NZ (NMNZ)). (e) live birds measured by various Campbell Is. meteorological station staff. (f) live birds measured by CJRR. (g) skins measured by CJRR (Vienna, BMNH, American Museum of Natural History, NMNZ). (h) live birds measured by John Warham. (i) live birds measured by CJRR.

Science & Research Division,
Dept. of Conservation,
P.O. Box 10-420, Wellington,
New Zealand.

C. J. R. ROBERTSON

Zoology Dept.,
University of Canterbury,
Christchurch 1,
New Zealand.

JOHN WARHAM

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Madge, S. & Burn, H. (no date) *Crows and Jays: a guide to the crows, jays and magpies of the world*. Pp. xxiii+191. 30 colour plates, distribution maps, text-figs. Christopher Helm/A. & C. Black. ISBN 0-7136-3999-7. £25.95. 24 × 16 cm.

An excellent addition to the recent series of guides to bird families, covering what most ornithologists regard as the Corvidae but which is here treated as the tribe Corvini, with strange tribal bedfellows such as wood-swallows and Old World orioles, within the subfamily Corvinae, in a vastly expanded family Corvidae. This premature acceptance of Sibley's revolutionary reclassification, which will surely be subject to modification in the future, does not detract from a very sound text, the greater part of which consists of a systematic section with species dealt with under standard headings, accompanied by distribution maps of all species and an outstanding series of colour plates by Hilary Burn, far the best—and the only comprehensive—collection of illustrations of the Corvidae within the covers of a single book.

Clement, P., Harris, A. & Davis, J. 1993. *Finches & Sparrows: an identification guide*. Pp. ix+500. 73 colour plates, maps, text-figs. Christopher Helm/A. & C. Black. ISBN 0-7136-8017-2. £29.99. 24 × 16 cm.

Yet another good guide to a section of the world's birds, comprising (in conventional classification) the Fringillidae, Estrildidae and Passeridae. Similar in lay-out to *Crows and Jays*, the colour plates are placed together in a block before the main text, and have on the